

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Three Months... 1.50
One Month... .50

STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Our "Sister" States.

Tennessee sent a peace commission into Kentucky upon whose lips were the strongest protestations of loyalty and love for Kentucky. We were called not only the sister, but the "twin sister" of Tennessee; and while our authorities were exchanging civilities with the peace commission, the Reverend Major General Bishop Polk walked coolly into the State and informed the people that a "military necessity" required him to subjugate them. The Reverend General acted in fit concert with those who came to our State on a pretended mission. While our "twin sister" was protesting her love of peace, and her desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, an army of invasion was crossing the border of the State, and entrenching themselves in our cities. After the other violations it was to be expected that an ex-minister of the gospel, in the service of the Prince of Peace, would turn upon the State an army, and with sacrilegious wickedness, lay waste our fields.

The next characteristic move of secession is the flight of the Secretary of State, and the Judge of the District Court of Kentucky, both of whom, in the presence of high heaven, had sworn to support the State and the Union. The Governor of the State knew this fact and concealed it. He is privy to the fact that these men intended to run away, and knew of their flight, and has not yet made answer to the demand of the Legislature. When did Thomas B. Monroe, the fugitive Secretary of State, leave Frankfort? and what knowledge had Gov. Magoffin of his flight? We want the date. We remember when the United States Government made a call for troops that the same Governor heralded his refusal on the wings of the wind, in most insulting terms. When the call of L. P. Walker, of the Southern Confederacy, was made, in some extraordinary and mysterious way the call was lost. The Legislature demanded it from the Governor, and the Governor had mislaid it.

Governor Magoffin may not, under the strong outside pressure made by the Secessionists, be fully aware of the fact that he has betrayed his constituency. In some respects he is worthy of admiration, as a general, manipulated piece of clay, in the hands of pottering Breckinridge, and has performed his duty in that respect with the most perfect abandon.

The Journal, of yesterday, has still additional proof of the acts of Secession. They have professed in the strongest terms their determination not to interfere with any one for political opinions, and yet we find them "appropriating" a thousand bushels of wheat, blowing up bridges, tearing up railroads, and stealing tin cups, knives and forks at Bowlinggreen, Mumfordsville and Rochester. The Journal gives us still more accounts—one letter from Jamestown, Ky., of October 1:

Gentlemen: Some eight days since the Confederate cavalry made a raid on Albany. Clinton county, sacked the town, taking all the arms, money, and blankets, jeans, sugar, coffee, &c., that they could find. For some days they were in the country, robbing farmers of their bad clothes, sheep, cattle and horses. On Friday the Home Guards collected in sufficient force from Russell, Casey, Lincoln, and Adair to occupy Albany on Saturday. Col. Hoskins, from Camp Dick Robinson, reached them with some ordnance and the detachment of cavalry, when the rebels left. On Sunday Col. Hoskins sent out a scouting party of cavalry. At Traversville, some fourteen miles from Albany, they came upon a camp of the Confederate dragoons, consisting of about 112, attacked them, completely routing them, killed seven, took eight or ten prisoners, captured all their camp equipage, consisting of ammunition, their papers, muster roles, provisions, wines, pistols, large knives, one Sharps rifle, one musket (that they had stolen from Albany), with numerous blankets, shirts, &c., &c. The celebrated Jim S. Christian was with them. They got his horse, saddle-bags, and shawl. There were 80 of our boys, none of whom were hurt.

My friend John L. Carter is raising a company of dragoons. His company will be full this week, and by the 10th they want to start for camp. He is expected to join Wolford's Regiment which is now full. He requests me to offer his services to Col. J. S. Jackson. His are fine young men, of good morals, and when drilled will do good work.

We publish this letter in full, because it embodies important facts, showing the tendency of Secession, and how little faith can be placed in it.

If there is any Kentuckian who wishes to quietly subside into submission, who will give up his State and his honor, let him do so now. There is no better chance to lose our right of free speech than is offered by the Confederates, and, in addition, to lose our property. If there is any one who

wishes to institute a marauding party to rob his neighbors, an "eligible opportunity is now offered." Any one who wishes to turn "Jayhawker" and receive the deadly penalty, can do so now at once, and carry out the programme instituted by Buckner, Zollicoffer and Pillow. But if there is a Kentuckian, with life blood in his heart, he will now unite in a movement to repel these men.

The News.

Advices from Jefferson City, to October 2d say that Fremont is organizing his forces ready for a forward movement, which he will not make till he is all ready. A scout who arrived from Osceola in the afternoon of the 2d, reported that McCulloch was at Osceola a "few days" before, with 10,000 men, moving northward. One account at Jefferson City has Price marching on Georgetown with 20,000 men, and another statement that his army has scattered in various directions. Fremont had information that Lane had certainly defeated Parsons somewhere in the Platte county region. Lieutenant A. Morton, of an Illinois Regiment was arrested in St. Louis, Wednesday night, on a charge of treason.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing on the 2d, says that Osceola was attacked by Montgomery, on the 22d, and the place burned. He furnishes the following in reference to the reported death of Ben. McCulloch:

The story is again revived of McCulloch's death, several of the Springfield men insisting that they are in possession of sufficient evidence to convince them of its truth. The following statement from a gentleman just arrived, bearing on this subject may be taken for what it is worth. Two ladies of Lawrence county, quite recently determined to settle the truth of the alleged statement to their own satisfaction. They accordingly put on secession ashes, and under the character of good and true rebels visited an officer of the Texas rangers. The inquisitive females commenced their inquiries of the officer in this way:

"The Union people about Springfield," said one of the ladies, "really believe McCulloch is dead, but we know better, and would like to have our opinions confirmed."

"Ladies," said the officer, in reply, "I never would be guilty of telling a lady an untruth. Ben McCulloch is dead. He died at Fayetteville from the effects of a wound in the leg, having refused medical aid necessary to cure him and prevent the disastrous result. The army is commanded by his brother, Sam McCulloch."

The ladies returned perfectly satisfied with the result of their inquiry. Whether they were sold depends upon the pious faith of a Texan.

The news from Georgetown, last Saturday, was that Price sent 4,000 men across the river on a furlough; that Sturgis attacked and drove them back, and that, in attempting to recross the Missouri on a steamer, Sturgis opened his batteries and destroyed the boat, killing large numbers.

The special correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, from Cheat Mountain summit, under date of October 3d, gives the particulars of a heavy reconnaissance made by five thousand United States troops, in the course of which, considerable fighting was done—the enemy being reported fifteen thousand strong. Ten are reported killed, and eleven wounded, of the United States troops, and the loss of the rebels, in killed and wounded, was supposed to be five hundred. The great discrepancy is accounted for by superior gunnery on the part of the Government.

David and Pharis Mefford, father and son, two dangerous Secessionists, were arrested day before yesterday on the Kentucky Central Railroad, near Falmouth, and sent to Newport Barracks.

Colonel Harris' Regiment, at Camp King, near Covington, has received marching orders—destination, unknown.

John C. Breckinridge is reported to be in Floyd county, near the Virginia line, and is no doubt in a very tight place.

A vigorous effort is being made to provide the rebel army with blankets, by compelling families to part with their own and forward them at once to headquarters, making more for themselves or going without.

We have a batch of Southern papers, from which we make as extended extracts as our space will permit:

Suspension of SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, who issued a proclamation on the subject, stating the step was necessary to maintain the credit of the \$100,000,000 of Treasury notes issued by the Confederate Government in order to supply the means for carrying on the war. The banks are to receive and pay out their notes at par. The New Orleans banks were the last to take this step, into which they have been driven by the rebel Government. This action of the banks at once created a scarcity of small change, the effects of which, as thus stated by the Picayune, are amusing:

"There was a great commotion in the different markets this morning, on account of the great difficulty in procuring and making change, among the butchers and market women. The purchasers, or marketeers, were also in great distress, as they found their bargains stopped after having concluded them by the impediment of procuring the ready.

"All sorts of plans were resorted to. The butchers offered a premium for change, and, on failing to obtain it, made up the balance due in dimes and picayunes by giving extra weight in the meats sold, &c. The hucksters did the same, and made up in potatoes, beans, turnips, and cabbage for small change due."

The Delta, of the 18th, states that the fortifications above Carrollton are going on finely and will be completed in two weeks. They are represented as sufficient to prevent

the invasion of the city from that direction by any force, however large. The Crescent is apprehensive, however, that a visit from Uncle Sam's men will find the city unprepared, and in its fear cries out as follows: "In our humble opinion the time has come when every resident of this city should come forward and give evidence that he is willing to take up arms in its defense. The day is past when excuses of business, dislike to empty show and Sunday soldiering, should be held as valid. Those who really intend standing up in the hour of need and not shirking their duty should show their hands. They should be preparing themselves by earnest training to do good service. Companies, battalions and armies are not formed in a day. A crowd of inexperienced and undrilled men cannot defend themselves against a regularly organized attack."

TALK ON "CHANGE.—The Crescent of the 18th inst., says:

We hardly know how to balance accounts with Carondelet street. No cotton, no exchange, and no shaving—the glorious suspension of coin payments by our banks have knocked the shavers—Shylocks—into the middle of next month or next year—almost induces us to write the epitaph of Carondelet.

We are asked how Tommy S. Serrill got out of the Bastille. As we said at the time of his arrest, the Lincolnites would not make much out of him, our expressions are confirmed. He was reported to be an agent of the Bank of England. He was just as much an agent as citizen Esman's boss drayman. But Serrill has got out of the Lincoln Bastille. Some of our cotton factors would be glad to receive certain balances for cotton shipped through him.

The Washington Republican of the 30th ult. has the following:

On Friday last Mr. John Haley and his son, Martin Haley, arrived in Washington, direct from Charleston, which they left on the 14th inst. Mr. Haley is a resident of more than thirty years standing in Charleston, and kept two of the principal livery stables in the city. He is a man of respectability and means, and is very intelligent upon Charleston affairs. He gave us the following statements:

There are many Union men in Charleston, but they give no public utterance to their sentiments; they know each other, and privately exchange their thoughts, hopes, and fears. His fidelity to the Southern Confederacy was doubted, and they began a system of annoyances. His son's loyalty was also doubted, and he was ordered to join a military organization, which he bravely declined to do, and said that he "was born under the American flag, and he intended to die under it." For this "treasonable" language he was arrested and imprisoned, and continued in prison for three weeks, when he was released upon bail. His father now determined to send him to the North, and soon after to follow him. He adroitly managed to get his son out of the city, and he made his way to Knoxville, where he awaited the arrival of his father.

TERMINAL ALARM AT NEW ORLEANS.—The following important letter was received here recently:

U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, Sept. 11, 1861. Of the mouth of the Mississippi.

The latest news from Orleans is that there is much suffering and distress there. Placards were posted on the corners of the streets, a few nights ago, inscribed, "Lincoln and Bread!" "Jeff. Davis and Starvation!"

There are great apprehensions of Fremont's descent down the Mississippi river, and if he comes many are ready to join him. The blockade of New Orleans is close, and becoming closer every day.—Wash. Cor. Press.

Our telegraphic correspondence this morning confirms the reported defeat of the rebels under Harris, by Gen. Sturgis—and confirms also the evacuation of Lexington by Price.

Our dispatches reaffirm the proposed removal of Fremont. The reporter had better wait hereafter till the removal is effected, and quit making news.

ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.—The competency of English critics to discuss our military movements may be inferred from the following extract from an article on the American question in the July number of the London Quarterly, the highest conservative authority in Great Britain. The writer says:

Be it remembered that since the 13th of April Fort Sumpter has been in the hands of the Secessionists, and that the 10,000 Carolinians who took it only lost some 200 or 300 men. Fort Pickens, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, is also in possession of the Southern Confederation, which possesses Fort Monroe, in Virginia, Fort McHenry, in Maryland, a large fortress on Delaware, and the arsenal in New Albany and Kentucky.

It hardly need be added that the reviewer believes the Government to be maintaining a hopeless and unjustifiable cause.

[For the Louisville Democrat.] At a called meeting of the Citizens' Subsistence Committee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Citizens' Subsistence Committee be expressed to Wm. H. Goddard, Esq., for the efficient and able manner in which he has discharged his duties as Chairman of the Committee.

On motion, Wm. E. Grinstead, Esq., was elected a member of the Committee.

PRIZES FOR SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—Several privateers' prizes are advertised for sale at Charleston, viz: the barques Glen and Rowena, the brig John Welch and the ship A. B. Thompson, with their cargoes, which consist in the main of 1,000 bags of coffee, 341 tons anthracite coal, tackle, apparel, &c. Also the clipper brig West Indian.

The Richmond Whig advertises the shares of the "Southern Steam Privateer Company."

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

News from the Susquehanna, off Hatteras Inlet, dated Sept. 28th, states that she had given chase to a strange sail standing in for Ocracoke; a shot gun brought the vessel to. It was found to be the rebel schooner San Juan, of North Carolina, from Anguilla, with a cargo of salt, sugar and gin. She was sent to New York. On the 30th, the Susquehanna captured the schooner Baltimore, of North Carolina, from Turk's Island, with salt, sugar and coffee. The Susquehanna's officers state that nine out of ten rebel vessels sail under the British flag, to escape capture.

The Department of Auditor for the Post-office Department for the first quarter of 1861, shows the receipts to be two millions one hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, and the expenditures nearly three million dollars. The old stamps are no longer redeemable.

Russell, of the London Times, is here, greatly out of humor with his Western treatment. An Officer of Fremont's Staff is here for twelve millions of dollars for the Western Department.

St. Louis, Oct. 3

About seventy men, belonging to Marshall and Mulligan's regiments, have signed a statement, declaring that whenever Marshall's trial on the charge of cowardice comes off, they believe the charge will be substantiated; or they are willing to leave Marshall's justification in Col. Mulligan's hands. They intimate that some of the officers who sustain Marshall's bravery, in publishing a card to-day, are not free from the stigma of cowardice themselves.

On receipt of the news of Fremont's removal, recruiting offices and signs torn down. The Irish are as indignant as the Germans against Blair.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3

We have late news from Garrard's forces, which represents that Zollicoffer's advanced troops have been only a few miles this side of London. They have taken two of Colonel Woolford's cavalry scouts prisoners, near London. They are killing all kinds of stock, and eating the best; the other is destroyed. Sixty wagon loads of salt were taken from its owner in Clay county, and was paid for in Jeff. Davis scrip, which the merchant refused, but he was forced to take it. It is thought that Zollicoffer will advance by the Richmond road to Richmond, Madison county, as he has some friends in that county, some of whom are already with him.

CAIRO, October 3.

Col. Logan's expedition returned to-day with some 10,000 bushels of corn, taken from the farm of a rebel named Thompson, back of Price's Landing.

Twelve or fourteen prisoners were brought in, most of whom were discharged on examination.

The expedition to Charleston returned without meeting the rebels. Six hundred men of Noble's Cavalry Regiment came down to-day, and have gone into camp at Bird's Point.

All is well here. We have no news from Paducah.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.

The rebels were approaching Henderson, Ky., yesterday, in force, and many families of Union men were flying to Evansville for protection. The rebels succeeded in destroying the three upper locks on Green River, and their advance guard of cavalry is expected at Henderson to-night.

Gov. Morton telegraphed Gen. Grant at Cairo, for a gunboat, and he immediately dispatched the Conestoga, which was expected at Henderson in time to receive the rebels in a becoming manner.

Col. Criss's command is entrenched at Lock No. 1, on Green river, and expecting an attack from the enemy.

The funeral of Major Gordon Tanner was largely attended to-day. He was buried with military honors, by a detachment of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

Col. Kirk's Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment passed through this city this afternoon, en route for Kentucky.

Commissioner General Stone has gone to Western Virginia, with clothing and supplies for the Indiana troops. More than a sufficient quantity has been sent there; yet our men have been suffering and could get nothing. The entire matter has been reported to Quartermaster General Meigs, who will investigate it. There is rascality somewhere, and it should be promptly punished.

[From the Cincinnati Press.]

General Harney.

The Cleveland Herald inquires: "Why the sword of General Harney is allowed to rest in its sheath?" This is a question that had better be put to the Blair family. General Harney was a slaveholder in Missouri; General Francis P. Blair an Abolitionist residing in the same State. The one had a slaveholder's proclivities to preserve the peace in Missouri, if possible, until the dispute had been settled in other fields; the other was desirous to bring it on there, with a view to putting an end to slavery, which he had boasted he was about to accomplish. General Blair went to St. Louis with an order in his pocket from the President of the United States to supersede General Harney, in case he did not come up to General Blair's standard of performance.

General Harney was superseded under circumstances calculated to convey the impression that he was an object of suspicion to the Government. Under such circumstances General Harney can neither tender his services to the Government nor the Government call upon General Harney. Whether General Harney is in his heart loyal to the Government is a point upon which the public has not been directly advised; but it may be doubted whether his doings at St. Louis are calculated, if rightly understood, to throw a doubt upon his loyalty.

A BATTLE AT SEWELL MOUNTAIN.—Rumors reach us by the Kanawha boats of a battle between the forces commanded by Gen. Cox and Col. R. L. McCook, and those of Generals Floyd and Wise. A letter has been received from Dr. J. T. Webb, of the 23d Ohio, dated on the 20th ult., stating positively that a battle was taking place between Gen. Cox and the rebels commanded by Floyd and Wise, at Sewell Mountain. The news was, that the rebels were getting the worst of it, and falling back upon their fortifications at Lewisburg. Cincinnati Commercial.

OFFICIAL. BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1861.

Present.—W. P. Campbell, President, and all the members except Messrs. Barbee and Buckner.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

W. H. Grainger, member elect of the Common Council from the Sixth ward, appeared, presented his certificate of election and oath of office, and took his seat, and was appointed on all committees in place of W. H. Dulaney.

The Mayor transmitted the resignation of A. M. Stout, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Baxter and Cantrich.

The Mayor transmitted a communication from the Trustees of Cave Hill Cemetery, in regard to setting apart a portion of the ground for the burial of United States soldiers, which was referred to Committee on Cemeteries.

The Mayor transmitted the back tax bill of Samuel Forwood, which was referred to Finance Committee.

The Engineer submitted a report on the sewer in Wenzel street, which was referred to Street Committee Eastern District, when Mr. Irvine, from said committee, reported a resolution directing the Engineer to lay off the street for said contemplated sewer, which was adopted.

The Engineer submitted a report on the wells at Clay and Fulton, and Jackson and Fulton streets, which was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted a report on the inlet to the Seventeenth-street sewer, which was referred to Street Committee Western District.

The report of the Chief of Fire Department on false alarms, &c., for September, was read and filed.

The Wharf Master's report to September 28, 1861, was read and referred to Committee on Wharf.

The Sexton of the Western Cemetery reported nineteen interments for September, which report was filed.

A claim of \$175 50, in favor of Charles Junot for services as policeman, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A claim of \$49 65, in favor of N. Camp, for work on Ninth street, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

James E. Shaw \$18 00 for glazing at Courthouse.

W. L. Murphy & Co. \$112 00 for coal furnished jail.

G. Coward and others \$81 24 for work on streets Eastern District.

J. M. Summers \$80 75 for putting pumps in wells.

Street hands Eastern District \$196 01 for work from 5th to 19th of September.

Street hands Western District \$842 04 for work to September 12, 1861.

Street hands Western District \$149 25 for work from 12th to 20th of September.

J. E. Vansant \$22 50 for police services in April and May, 1861.

Water Company \$3 for water pipes in City Court.

John Gay \$6 for room rent at election.

Mrs. Bramble \$5 for room rent at election.

John Connell \$3 for room rent at election.

T. L. Jefferson \$1 55 for brooms furnished city.

Mr. Caruth, from the Finance Committee, reported against a claim of \$1 40, in favor of E. W. Grant, for medicines furnished the poor, and same was rejected.

Mr. Caruth, from same, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of J. R. Noble, to be released from his bond for Home Guard guns.

Mr. Caruth, from same, reported a resolution directing the Assessor to credit W. L. Smith's tax bill with \$23, which was adopted.

Mr. Caruth, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Auditor to settle with the United States, with Kentucky and the Water Company, on account of powder and lead sold, and munitions purchased, with an amendment directing the Mayor to sell to the State of Kentucky, or the United States, one half of the powder and lead belonging to the city, which amendment was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Caruth, from same, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing T. H. Crawford \$826 79, on account of cash paid out by him, and same was rejected.

Mr. Caruth, from same, reported the bonds of all the policemen recently appointed by the Mayor; which report was concurred in, and said bonds approved.

Mr. Irvine, from Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of the digging and walling of a well corner of College and Floyd streets, A. W. Sale contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to contract for repairing the gutter north side of Broadway, east of Campbell street, which was adopted.

Mr. Lighthorn, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to place stepping stones across High street, at the schoolhouse, at a cost of \$20, which was adopted.

Mr. Tucker, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz: David Fort, tavern corner of Second and Market streets.

Chris. Kromke, tavern corner of Green and Jackson streets.

Gus. Comberger, coffeehouse on Market street, between Second and Third.

Mr. Overall presented a resolution directing the wharfmaster to employ a man on the wharf, between Second and Third streets, which was rejected.

Mr. Caruth, from Committee on Contracts, reported the contract of J. D. Salvage, to grade and pave the alley south of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was approved.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution declaring vacant the office of Flour Inspector, held by F. A. Moore, and ordering an election at 8 o'clock at the next meeting of the Council, which was referred to Revision Committee.

Sundry papers from the Board of Aldermen were presented; on motion, read by their titles and referred to appropriate Committees.

A resolution to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, October 10th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. YACOBAN, Clerk.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, showed that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we find no choice but to call on the strong arm and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invaders from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have forborne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mother and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNET,
Geo. H. YEAMAN,
NATH'L WOLFE,
JOHN W. FINKELL,
W. S. RANKIN,
J. F. ROBINSON,
Comtee.

By request of the Governor of Alabama, the banks of that State have suspended specie payments, and take a deposit, and in payment of debts due their Confederate notes at par.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dtf

A Word to Newspaper Readers.
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

MARKET REPORTS.—Our reporter says he feels almost ashamed of the nothingness it falls to his lot to report—not because there is so little doing, but because it is absolutely impossible for our man, or even ten men, to gather a true report of the daily transactions by running to this and that house. Our reporter spends an hour and a half every day—and he is not a slow hand—in trying to get around among the leading houses, and that time is just the portion of the day most necessary to be spent in the office. The day's transactions may be considered closed at three o'clock p. m., and that is the time when the Eastern papers are poured upon his table, which require at least two hours' time to glance over, clip, condense, &c., so as to give our readers an epitome of news from all directions. He makes a suggestion which we earnestly hope will be adopted, as by that means a much more nearly correct report can be made up, and one that will give a better idea of the trade of Louisville. It is this: That each leading house in the city make each day a statement of sales, receipts, and prices up to three o'clock p. m., and send it to this office by four o'clock p. m. Five minutes' work by the salesman, and five or ten minutes' walk by the porter, will accomplish more than he could do by running all day. Will our merchants think of this?

Military and War Items.

HEALTHY LOCATION.—We have heard that reports have been industriously circulated, doing injustice to the Parquette Springs. This is the locality selected for the camping ground of Col. Ormsby's regiment, which will go into camp there to-day. We met last evening with Adjutant Hamilton and Captain W. W. Shaw, of this regiment. Captain Shaw has lived for several years within a few rods of the Springs—his residence is on ground twenty feet lower than the Springs—and yet, in all the year, he has lived there, he has had no chills, nor any of his family; nor does he know of any location more healthy than that. Captain Shaw reports that water of good quality is abundant—that there are convenient and good houses on the Spring grounds, which will be used by the regiment, and that every inducement that can be offered in locality is to be found there. The camp has already been named in honor of our neighbor of the Journal "Camp Prentice." We hope soon to hear that the regiment is full and ready for marching orders.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.—A lot of one hundred and fifty boxes of Enfield rifles arrived yesterday, consigned to Gen. Anderson.

PRESENTATION.—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning at the temporary camp of Col. Willibrod's German Regiment, near the Nashville depot. A company of ladies and gentlemen from Indianapolis presented to the regiment a magnificent flag, to the Colonel a splendid charger and sword, and to the Lieutenant Colonel a splendid sword. Speeches were made, and the occasion was one of great interest to the large crowd of citizens and soldiers in attendance. The regiment left on the afternoon cars for some point down the Nashville road.

MR. WHIPPLE'S SINGING CLASS.—Parents and others interested in the musical education of children, will be glad to learn that Mr. Whipple, the popular and well known singing teacher will open a class for boys and girls at the Female High School, on Walnut street, this evening, at 4 o'clock. Mr. W. has put his price within the reach of all; and this, with his acknowledged ability, will doubtless ensure a large attendance.

WE are requested by the sheriff to say that he will sell the fixtures in stores No. 408 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, and 248 Market street, between Preston and Jackson, at three o'clock to-day, at store No. 408, it being a continuation of the sale in the case of Miles O'Donnell vs. C. F. O'Donnell.

ARRESTS.—The following parties were arrested in Laurel county, and came to this city last evening on the cars from Lexington. They are charged with aiding the rebellion: L. Tolle and H. Bedford, of Bourbon county; S. C. Evans and A. Bowman, of Owlesville county; and — Thompson, of Tennessee.

Mrs. Mary Gressler was arrested and placed in jail yesterday, charged with striking another woman on the head with a claw hammer, inflicting a very severe wound. The name of the woman injured we could not learn.

WE are requested to call the attention of the Street Inspector to the filthy condition of the gutter and near the intersection of Chestnut and Second streets.

The meeting of merchants and business men Thursday night adopted a report from the committee appointed at a previous meeting, and that report is as follows, in the form of
AN ADDRESS TO THE MERCHANTS OF LOUISVILLE.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the merchants of this city, held at the Custom House on the 2d inst., to take into consideration the subject of regulating and conducting the trade of the city in strict conformity to the laws of the land, and to suggest some plan by which the legitimate trade may be carried on, under the embarrassing circumstances which surround us, arising from the circumscribed limits of our present business, so that there may be no interference with the regular trade of the State, within the boundaries herein defined on the one hand and no conflict between the military and civil authorities on the other, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

Your Committee have had an interview with the Commanding General and the Surveyor of Customs, and find that while they are determined (it being their duty) to cut off all trade with those who are in rebellion against the Government, they desire to impose no unnecessary restrictions on the legitimate trade of those sections of our State which are within the military lines of the Commanding General. Several plans have suggested themselves to your Committee, none of which are entirely free from objections. With a view to carry out the objects desired, in their true intent and meaning, the following plan is respectfully recommended to your favorable consideration, to-wit:

There shall be selected by the meeting of merchants to be held to-night, from the business men of the city, fifteen gentlemen, who shall be styled the Board of Trade of Louisville, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, said Board to have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their number. It shall be the duty of said Board to appoint, from among the business men of the city, a committee of five, who shall be styled a Committee of Consultation, and to serve for the period of one week, at the end of which time the said Board of Trade shall meet and appoint a new committee, or, in their discretion, they may meet monthly and appoint four committees for the month, the object in view being to alternate the Committee of Consultation weekly. The duty of said Committee of Consultation shall be to meet daily with the Surveyor of Customs, at such an hour as may be agreed on between them, for the purpose of consulting and deciding upon all applications for permits deposited with the Surveyor of Customs. They shall also consult with Gen. Anderson from time to time in regard to the districts of the State within which goods may be permitted, in order that no permit may be granted beyond the military lines, nor shall the Committee advise the granting of any within them unless the application be in every respect strictly legitimate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Geo. W. Morris, Chairman.

THE POSTOFFICE.—We are informed at the Postoffice that the new regulation closes the office at 5 p. m. from October 1st to April 1st, and not at 6, and that all mails are distributed that arrive before night; that all mails arriving after 5 p. m. do not reach the office and could not be distributed before the former hour for closing. But we incline to the opinion that the great majority of citizens will find the new regulations exceedingly inconvenient, for, as our correspondent says, hundreds of working-men would be compelled to lose a large portion of their time if compelled to go before 6 p. m.

While we do not indorse all the positions taken in the following communication, we deem it proper to publish it, coming, as it does, from one directly interested:

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4, 1861.
Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES, & CO.:

Gentlemen: I observe an editorial in your issue of to-day stating that the new Postoffice regulations work badly. Why do they work so?—do they not work exactly as the parties procuring the change well knew beforehand?

What are the facts of the case? The Postoffice has heretofore been open for business until 8 p. m., and one hour on Sunday evening. A number of merchants owning drawers in the office, and who can get their letters and newspapers at any time after the office is closed, addresses a memorial to the Postmaster to close the office at an earlier hour, and he, to oblige a number of persons not affected by the change, kindly consents to close the office at 6 o'clock p. m., and not to open it on Sunday evenings at all. The practical working of this change is to seriously incommode nineteen-twentieths of the community, in curtailing their hours for call at the Postoffice, and compelling many of the poorer classes to lose a portion of a day's labor to get to the office within the time now prescribed for closing. If our very worthy Postmaster wishes to render himself popular in the office he now holds, he will at once restore the former hours of business, and see to it that the mails for this city, both letter and newspaper, are distributed and ready for delivery in as short a time after their arrival, as was done during the administration of his predecessor in the office. And further, that when the public desire their rights and privileges in the Postoffice curtailed, he will hear it from those who receive their letters and newspapers at the GENERAL DELIVERY.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.—Our friend, William E. Liston, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is determined that the brave volunteers of Indiana and Kentucky shall have a good chance to get the best of swords, the best of revolvers, and such other little necessities as may add to their usefulness in the army. An experienced officer of the regular army, who has been frequently at Mr. Liston's store, a few days ago, when speaking of Mr. Liston and of Mr. R. H. Gresham, now a salesman in Mr. Liston's store, said: "From my knowledge of the wholesale prices of fire arms and swords, it has seemed to me frequently that Mr. Liston and Mr. Gresham were selling such articles much more as an accommodation to Union men than as a matter of profit to themselves."

Our readers would do well, we believe, to give Mr. Liston a call when they want fire arms or any other articles in his line. We know he sells cheap.

New Orleans.
Rumors were current all over the city yesterday morning that New Orleans had been taken by the Federal forces, or would soon be in their hands; and an item appeared in our evening edition giving publicity to a statement that such an event had possibly taken place, or would soon occur. The grounds upon which the possibility are based, are, in our opinion, strong enough to justify the belief of that possibility.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from the U. S. frigate Niagara, off the mouth of south-west pass of the Mississippi, dated Sept. 14th, in which occurs the following statement: "There is a rumor prevalent among us that we are to join with the flag ship in an attack on Ship Island." The New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th, gives an account of the evacuation of Ship Island at 8 o'clock, on the night of the 14th, and states that the evacuation was "a military necessity"—no doubt brought about by fears of an attack.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Fortress Monroe on the 18th September, stated that a powerful fleet was ready to sail, and would leave that evening or the next day for some unknown point on the Southern coast. At the same time the Atlantic, Baltic, and another steamer were loading with provisions, ammunition, and equipments, and putting up sleeping accommodations for large numbers, and were expected to leave New York on or about the 20th.

An officer of the steamer Massachusetts, blockading the mouth of the Mississippi, gives the following predictions in a letter written in the early part of September, before the evacuation of Ship Island:

There is no doubt that an attack will soon be made on some of the principal ports on the Gulf. The day fixed is about the 20th inst. We expect more vessels here every day, and this place is to be used as a rendezvous for vessels in this part of the Gulf. Probably Chaudier Island will be fortified and held until we can recapture Ship Island.

The St. Louis Republican of the 3d contains the following:

We hear that a letter was received in this city from New Orleans, in which it is stated that a fleet of seventy vessels, large and small, was then coming up the Balize to attack New Orleans. We did not see the letter, but this is said to be the substance of it. Nor is it impossible. A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 20th, was published some days since, in which it was said:

"The Federals have nine batteries on Chaudier Island, and are expediting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that island and in the neighborhood. They also intend to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New Orleans."

Chaudier Island and Ship Island lie on the coast of Mississippi, the first about twenty miles from Mississippi City, and the latter about ten miles from the same point.

Information was also published from another quarter, that the blockading squadron had taken Mississippi City, cutting off communication by land and water between Mobile and New Orleans. Mississippi City is seventy miles distant from New Orleans. It is well known now, that an immense fleet sailed from New York in so mysterious a manner that nobody knew its object or its destination, but the impression was general that it would bring up on the Southern coast, which has, doubtless, been the case, and no surprise need be expressed if New Orleans has already been captured by the United States fleet.

The Bulletin of last evening learns from a gentleman who left New Orleans about the 24th of Sept., that great efforts are being made to place the city in a state of defense, as great fears were entertained; that there were only about 6,000 troops in and around the city.

A second expedition left Fortress Monroe, or was expected to leave, about Sept. 27, with a heavy armament. The question arises, where have these two expeditions gone? That which left Fortress Monroe has had abundant time to reach any point on the Atlantic coast and forward news back again of its action; but it would not be able to reach New Orleans before about the 1st or 21st of October. The date of leaving, and supposed object of the first expedition being well known to the rebels in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, would, of course, be instantly telegraphed all through the South, causing the intense excitement in New Orleans on the 20th of September.

From all these evidences and indications, we do not hesitate to state that we not only believe the capture of New Orleans and its present possession by United States forces to be a possibility, but that it is even a probability. Of course, intelligence can be sent round the coast, we may not have any positive information on the subject, and must rest satisfied with the probability, hoping that it is certainty.

Volunteers' Families Relief Committee.

The following named gentlemen have been recommended to me as a suitable committee for the relief of the families of volunteers, and I do hereby request them to meet at the Mayor's office, Monday, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of effecting an organization:

Wm. Rubel, Frank Hummer, Michael Billing, Mark Strauss, J. Smith Speed, A. Brandies, John Tate, Marshall Halbert, C. Duffield, Dr. T. S. Bell, U. B. Evans, Wm. Stewart, Chas. Meyer, Julius Von Bornies, C. C. Hull, John H. Heywood, A. P. Cochran, Benj. F. Avery, Dan'l Spalding, R. L. Post, Robt. Skeene, Wm. J. Cornell, and M. Gazley.

It is desired that all that are willing to serve, will meet at the above time and place.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

A regular meeting of the Louisville Typographical Union will be held on Saturday evening, October 6th, at seven o'clock, at Temperance Hall. By order of the Secretary.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 4, 1861.
IN SENATE.

There were no proceedings of any importance—a few local bills being passed, and messages between the two Houses and the Governor, in relation to enrolled and approved bills.

And then the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 27th, 1861.

IN HOUSE.

The House met at 8 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

No minister was present this morning to open the House with prayer.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Bush offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the present lessee and keeper of the Penitentiary, is unable to provide for the comfort and sustenance of the convicts, for the reason that his capital has been consumed, and is wholly invested in buying and such other articles as are manufactured in the Penitentiary; and the said lessee being unable to dispose of the stock of baggage, &c., on hand, because of the trouble with which the country is now afflicted.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby, requested to make a loan to said J. W. South of such sums of money as he may need, not to exceed \$5,000, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the interest on the bonds of the Penitentiary, at the rate of six per cent. per annum interest thereon, taking from him bonds and good security for the same.

The rules were dispensed with, and the resolution taken up and adopted.

Mr. Bush offered the following resolution, (Mr. Tevis being in the chair,) which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Richard A. Buckner, for the fair, impartial, and dignified manner in which he had discharged his duties as Speaker of this House during the present session.

Mr. Burnam offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be directed to transmit to the members of this House the usual number of copies of the synopsis of the acts passed at this session of the General Assembly, the postage therefor to be paid out of the Treasury.

Mr. Blue—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Crittenden county. Passed.

Mr. Bacheller—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Jno. McGee. Committee discharged from its consideration.

A message from the Senate was received, announcing the passage of several House bills; the passage of a Senate bill, and the concurrence of the Senate in a House resolution to take a recess from 12 o'clock this day, until the Wednesday after the fourth Monday of November, (being the 27th of November.)

An act supplemental to an act for the benefit of Lewis, Hensley, Todd and Sayres, reporters. [Includes S. Harney and J. S. Wallace in the provisions of the bill.] Passed.

Mr. Bacheller reported several House and Senate bills, and the recess resolution correctly enrolled; they were signed by the Speaker, and delivered to the committee, to be sent to the Senate.

A message from the Senate was received by Mr. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk, announcing their concurrence in a series of resolutions from this House, "in relation to neutrality, &c." [These are the resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Jacob, referred to the committee on Federal Relations, and by that committee reported to the House and passed.]

Mr. Huston moved that a committee be appointed to act with a Senate committee, to inform the Governor that the two Houses of the General Assembly will be ready to take a recess at 12 o'clock this day, and to inquire of him if he has any further communication to make to the General Assembly. Adopted, and Messrs. Huston, Allen and Dush were appointed.

Mr. Bacheller reported sundry bills correctly enrolled. They were signed by the Speaker, and delivered to the committee, to be presented to the Senate.

A message from the Senate was received by Mr. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk, that the Senate had received official information, that the Governor had approved and signed a number of bills which originated in the Senate. Also, the passage of a Senate bill, declaring Annie E. Robinson the heir at law of Dr. Henry C. and Mary E. Callett. Said bill was taken up and passed.

A message from the Governor was received by Mr. Gaither, Secretary of State, that he had approved and signed sundry bills and resolutions, which originated in this House. [Among these bills is the general appropriation bill.]

A message from the Senate was received, informing this House, that the Governor had informed the Senate, that he had approved and signed the Senate resolution in relation to the Bank of Louisville.

Mr. Heady—A bill to give married women half the income of their husband's property, &c. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Huston, from the committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the Governor informed the committee that he had no further communication to make to the General Assembly, but he wished the members a safe return to their homes.

The Speaker, (at the hour of 12 o'clock) delivered a valedictory address, and pronounced the House adjourned until Wednesday, the 27th day of November, 1861.

A Suggestion.

LAGRANGE, Ky., Oct. 3, 1861.

Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: I would respectfully suggest to you the propriety of directing the attention of the proper authorities to the importance of appointing in each county a gentleman well versed in military duties, &c., whose duty it shall be to urge upon every one, who cannot enlist for the war, to join their respective Union Home Guards, and to drill these Guards at regular times, so as to drill and qualify them to the use of arms, &c. And I would also call upon you to urge the proper authorities to furnish these Union Home Guards with all arms, &c., that can be obtained; and in a short time we could have in each county every Union man armed, disciplined, and ready for action—a reserved force of 5,000 or 10,000, besides our regular volunteers for county, State and Federal protection, in cases of emergency, &c. "Look Out."

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861.

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!—The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Matlock's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present.

Geo. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. JOHNSTON, Judge.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4.

Marion Rowland and Matthew Clark, suspected felons. The former being already under bonds, a *sci fa* was ordered against him and security, while Matthew was held to bail in the sum of \$200 for six months.

Com'th by Ann Trough vs Chas. Trough, assault and battery; discharged.

Mary Mitchell and Margaret Hazelwell, drunk and disorderly conduct; bail of each in \$100 for two months.

Mary Knapp and Catharine Knapp, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from J. H. Zorn. The former was held to bail in the sum of \$100 to be of good behavior three months, and the latter was discharged.

Felix Keenan, as a suspected felon; bail in \$200 for six months.

William O. Horn brought in from the workhouse and admitted to bail.

Com'th by Chas. Druze vs Margaret Zimmerman, peace warrant; continued until to-morrow.

RAVENS.—Walker's Exchange, under John Cawein and John Kohlkepp, is fully prepared to furnish to the crowd of strangers now in town, and to all citizens, the best quality of venison, game, and poultry of all kinds, oysters, turtle soup, &c., &c., and will spare no pains to set such a table as shall satisfy the palate of the most exacting epicure. They will set a fine lunch this morning at 10 o'clock. Go, all ye hungry ones, and enjoy.

MORE ARRESTS.—The following parties were arrested yesterday at New Hope Station, Lebanon Branch road, near the Lebanon Junction, and were put into jail in this city last night: H. Steadman, Columbus Roberts, W. D. Wilcox, John Hawk, W. Daniel, Jas Fennell, and O. H. Fish. Austin Sharp was arrested in Lebanon and brought in at the same time. All are charged with aiding the rebellion.

NEWS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO OUR LADY READERS OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY. This being the day closing the sale at Edward I. Gramman & Co.'s commission house, Fourth street, between Main and Market, we advise everybody, rich and poor, not to fail attending this sale, as goods are to be sold at sacrificing prices. The selection of goods are great. For particulars see advertisement.

OFF FOR THE WARS.—Capt. Jack Hughes, of the Marion Rifles, will start for camp at Frankfort, this evening, with his gallant company. Under his charge, they cannot fail to prove themselves worthy of the reputation they have always borne. They cannot fail to be appreciated by our neighbors of Frankfort as brave soldiers should be by patriotic citizens.

NOTICE.—The young men of the Cathedral Sodality are requested to meet in the basement of the Cathedral on Sunday morning, October 6th, at 9 o'clock, on business of importance. They are also requested to return, at that time, all the books they may have belonging to the Sodality Library. By order of the Prefect. d&nl *

A DESERTER.—Anthony Holapp deserted from Capt. W. Y. Dillard's company, Provost Guard of city of Louisville, October 1st, 1861. Supposed to have gone to Owensboro. The commander of that station is respectfully solicited to send him back to the above company. W. Y. DILLARD, Capt. Com. Owensboro papers please copy.

Mayor's Proclamation.
Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock p. m. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.
H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem.
THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.
Approved Sept. 23d 1861.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville do suspend business at the hour of four o'clock p. m. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1861.

DIED.

On the 4th instant, at his residence near Newburg, in Jefferson county, on the Shepherdine road, FRANKLIN O'BRIEN.

His remains will be taken to Cave Hill Cemetery at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday, the 6th instant. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Funeral services will be had at his late residence.

In this city, October 3, 1861, of flux, Mr. P. F. Moore, in the 43d year of his age, a volunteer in Kossean's brigade.

The funeral papers please copy.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at three o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

One of the most prevalent, and at the same time most troublesome and painful diseases that attend human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous remedies for its permanent cure, but all with unavailing effect. Dr. J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for the Bitters, and the universal success attending its use, have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

The Editor.

Or the Nicholasville (Jeffersonian) Democrat, in its issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in these diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, and he has conferred great society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at all respectable drug stores, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHALK & CO. See advertisement in another column.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 13, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.
Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 7:00 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:00 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 5:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Segment with O. & M. Railroad) East and West..... 1:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.
Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 1:20 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making fine

KENTUCKY JEANS

(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which

I will warrant

Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. (Sept 23rd) L. RICHARDSON

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR

REGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS

and customers generally that her stock

this season is more complete than ever before

and having all been selected by herself, and

usually during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is

